

ACTS
OF THE
PARLIAMENT
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

PASSED IN THE SESSION HELD IN THE
NINTH AND TENTH YEARS OF THE REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY
KING GEORGE V
BEING THE
SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT

Begun and holden at Ottawa, on the Twentieth day of February, 1919, and closed
by Prorogation on the Seventh day of July, 1919



HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE
VICTOR CHRISTIAN WILLIAM, DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
GOVERNOR GENERAL

VOL. II
LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY JOSEPH de LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
LAW PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
ANNO DOMINI 1919



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 77.

An Act respecting The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1906, c. 71;
1908, c. 89;
1910, c. 77;
1912, cc. 48, 72;
1913, c. 46;
1914, c. 75;
1915, c. 35;
1917, c. 47.

1. The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company," may commence the construction of its railway from Calgary, in the province of Alberta, through the Kananaskis Pass to the head waters of the Elk river, in the province of British Columbia, thence following the valley of the Elk river to the city of Fernie in the said province of British Columbia, as authorized by section seven of chapter seventy-one of the statutes of 1906, and expend, including expenditure heretofore made, fifteen per cent of the amount of its capital stock thereon in survey, purchase of right of way and actual construction work within two years after the passing of this Act, and may complete the said railway and put it in operation within five years after the passing of this Act; and if, within the said periods respectively, the said railway is not so commenced and such expenditure is not so made or if the said railway is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said railway as then remains uncompleted: Provided, however, that the Company shall, within two years after the passing of this Act, proceed with the construction and complete and put in operation at least twenty-five miles of the said railway, and shall continue to construct and complete and put in operation, to the satisfaction of the Minister of Railways and Canals, not less than twenty-five miles of the said railway, or the equivalent thereof, during each year there-

Extension of
time for
construction.

Twenty-five
miles to be
completed
within two
years, and in
each year
thereafter.

after until the whole of said railway is completed. If the Company fails to perform and carry out the requirements of this proviso, the powers of construction granted to it by this Act shall cease and be null and void.

Repeal.

2. Chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1917 is repealed.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 78.

An Act respecting The Canadian Niagara Bridge Company.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section eight of the Act incorporating The Canadian Niagara Bridge Company, chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1918, is hereby amended by substituting the word "twelve" for the word "six" in the second line of paragraph (b) thereof.

Power to
construct
connecting
lines twelve
miles in length
instead of six
miles

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 79.

An Act respecting The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as herein-after set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Canadian Pacific Railway Act, 1919.* Short title.

2. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, hereinafter called “the Company,” may lay out, construct, maintain and operate the following lines of railway, namely:— Lines of railway authorized.

(a) From a point at or near Duchess on its Bassano easterly branch in township twenty, range fourteen, west of the fourth meridian, in the province of Alberta, thence in a general northerly direction to a point in or near township twenty-five, ranges fourteen, fifteen or sixteen, west of the fourth meridian, in the said province;

(b) From a point at or near Archive on its Moosejaw southwesterly branch in township fifteen, range twenty-seven, west of the second meridian, in the province of Saskatchewan, thence southwesterly and westerly to a point at or near Wymark on its Swift Current southeasterly branch in township thirteen, range thirteen, west of the third meridian, in the said province;

(c) From a point on its Moosejaw northwesterly branch at Rosetown, in township thirty, range fifteen, west of the third meridian, in the province of Saskatchewan, thence in a general southerly direction, a distance of about fifty miles, thence in a general easterly direction, a distance of about thirty miles, to a point in or

near townships twenty, twenty-one, or twenty-two, range ten, west of the third meridian, in the said province;

- (d) From a point on its Weyburn-Stirling branch in or near township seven, range twenty-nine, west of the second meridian, in the province of Saskatchewan, thence in a general southerly direction to a point in township five, range thirty, west of the second meridian, thence in a general westerly direction to a point in range seven, west of the third meridian, in the province of Saskatchewan;
- (e) From a point at or near Lanigan on its Pheasant Hills branch in township thirty-three, range twenty-two, west of the second meridian, in the province of Saskatchewan, thence in a general northeasterly direction to a point at or near Watson, thence in a general northerly direction through Melfort to a point in township forty-eight, range seventeen, west of the second meridian in the said province;
- (f) From a point at or near Leader on its Swift Current northwesterly branch in township twenty-two, range twenty-six, west of the third meridian, in the province of Saskatchewan, thence in a general southwesterly direction a distance of about fifty miles; thence in a general easterly direction to a point at or near Success or Cantaur, in the said province;
- (g) From a point on its Manitou Lake branch in township forty-three, range twenty-one, west of the third meridian, in the province of Saskatchewan, thence in a general northwesterly direction through Lloydminster to a point on or near Whitford Lake in township fifty-six, range fifteen, west of the fourth meridian, in the province of Alberta: Provided that for the purpose of avoiding duplication of construction of that portion of the line west of Lloydminster, the approval of the route map may be made subject to joint construction or operation with the Canadian Northern Railway Company, on terms to be agreed upon by the companies or settled by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Provision to
avoid dupli-
cation of
construction.

Time for
construction
and
completion.

3. The Company may, within two years after the passing of this Act, commence to construct any of the lines of railway authorized by section two of this Act, and may, within five years after the passing of this Act, complete any of the said lines of railway; and, if within the said periods respectively, any such line is not commenced or is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of that line as then remains uncompleted.

4. (1) The securities issued by the Company shall not exceed forty thousand dollars per mile of the railways authorized by this Act, and may be issued only in proportion to the length of railway constructed or under contract to be constructed.

Issue of securities.

(2) Any such issue shall be made according to the provisions of the Company's Special Act as defined by section two of the *Railway Act*, and, in all respects not inconsistent with those provisions, the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-six (except those of subsection (1) thereof) to one hundred and forty-six, both inclusive, of the *Railway Act*, shall also apply to any such issue.

Application of Railway Act, R.S., c. 37.

5. In lieu of the securities, the issue of which is authorized by this Act, the Company, being first authorized so to do by at least two-thirds of the votes of the shareholders present or represented at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting of the shareholders duly called for the purpose, may issue consolidated debenture stock to the same amount, the holders of which shall have equal rights in all respects and shall rank *pari passu* with holders of such consolidated debenture stock as the Company has, prior to the passing of this Act, been authorized to issue.

Issue of consolidated debenture stock in lieu of securities.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 80.

An Act respecting The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS the Canadian Pacific Railway Company 1881, c. 1. has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as herein-after set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company may establish, equip, maintain and operate services of aircraft of all kinds, for the carriage for hire of passengers, mails, express and freight between such points and places, within or without the limits of the Dominion of Canada, as may from time to time be determined upon by the Company; and for such purposes may acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and hold and dispose of property real and personal, and may lay out, build, erect and construct aerodromes, hangars, depots, sheds, stations, workshops, buildings and structures, and the Company may purchase, manufacture and otherwise acquire and deal in aircraft of all kinds, and machinery, appliances, equipment, accessories, implements, apparatus, and all things whatsoever, and generally may exercise and enjoy all and singular such other powers, rights and privileges as may be necessary or expedient for the full and complete carrying out of the purposes aforesaid: Provided that the exercise of the powers hereby conferred shall be subject to all such legislation and regulations by competent authority, whether general or special, as may have been heretofore or may hereafter be enacted or sanctioned for regulating or prescribing the conditions of aerial navigation or carriage and the obligations incident thereto.

Powers for aircraft services.
Carriage of passengers, mails, freight, etc.
Acquisition, etc., of property.
Structures.
Acquisition and manufacture of, and dealing in aircraft, etc.
Incidental powers generally.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 81.

An Act respecting The Canadian Western Railway Company.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS The Canadian Western Railway Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1909, c. 69;
1911, c. 61;
1913, c. 98;
1915, c. 40;
1917, c. 49.

1. The Canadian Western Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company," may commence the construction of its railway authorized by section seven of chapter sixty-nine of the statutes of 1909, as amended by section two of chapter ninety-eight of the statutes of 1913, namely:—

Extension of
time for
construction.

"(a) From a point on the international boundary at or near the town of Coutts, in the province of Alberta, thence in a northerly and westerly direction to the town of Cardston, thence in a northwesterly direction through the town of Pincher Creek, to a point on the Crow's Nest Pass line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company between Pincher and Cowley, thence northwesterly following the valley of the north fork of the Old Man River to a point near the southerly end of the Livingstone range of mountains, thence northeasterly by the most practicable route to the city of Calgary;

"(b) From a point at or near the Livingstone range of mountains, thence to a point in the Rocky mountains west of Gould's Dome, thence through a pass in the Rocky mountains to the valley of the Elk river, by the most practicable route, thence southerly down the valley of the Elk river to a junction with the Canadian Pacific railway and the Great Northern railway, in the Elk valley, at or near the village of Michel,"

and expend, including expenditure heretofore made, fifteen per cent of the amount of its capital stock thereon

Limitation.

within two years after the passing of this Act, and may complete the said railway and put it in operation within five years after the passing of this Act; and if, within the said periods respectively, the said railway is not so commenced and such expenditure is not so made, or if the said railway is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said railway as then remains uncompleted.

Additional
conditions
as to
construction.

2. In addition to the provisions contained in section one hundred and fifty of the *Railway Act*, the Company shall, within two years after the passing of this Act, proceed with the construction and complete and put in operation at least twenty-five miles of the said railway, and shall continue to construct and complete and put in operation, to the satisfaction of the Minister of Railways and Canals, not less than twenty-five miles of the said railway during each year thereafter, until the whole of said railway is completed; if the said Company fails to perform and carry out the requirements of the said section one hundred and fifty and of this section, the powers of construction conferred upon it by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said railway as then remains uncompleted.

Twenty-five
miles to be
completed
within two
years, and in
each year
thereafter.

Repeal.

3. Chapter forty-nine of the statutes of 1917 is repealed.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 82.

An Act respecting The Central Railway Company of Canada.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS The Central Railway Company of Canada has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Subject to the provisions of section three of chapter eighty-three of the statutes of 1914, The Central Railway Company of Canada or the purchaser thereof in the proceedings now pending in the Exchequer Court of Canada, may complete within five years from the passing of this Act the uncompleted portions of the railway authorized by chapter one hundred and seventy-two of the statutes of 1903 and by the Acts amending the same, to be constructed between Rockland and South Indian, between South Indian and Hawkesbury, between Hawkesbury and Glen Robertson, and between St. Andrews and Ste. Agathe; and if twenty-five miles of the uncompleted portions of the said railway are not completed and put in operation within two years after the passing of this Act, and if the Company fails to construct and complete to the satisfaction of the Minister of Railways and Canals not less than twenty-five miles of the said railway during each year thereafter until the whole of the said railway is completed and put in operation within the said period of five years, the powers granted to the said Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void with respect to such portion of the said railway as then remains uncompleted.

Extension
of time for
completion.

Twenty-five
miles to be
completed
within two
years, and in
each year
thereafter.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 83.

An Act respecting The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1884, c. 6;
1886, c. 15;
1888, c. 89;
1905, c. 90;
1906, c. 92;
1908, c. 107;
1910, c. 97;
1912, c. 92;
1914, c. 86.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Act, 1919.* Short title.

2. The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company," may lay out, construct, maintain and operate the following lines of railway:—

Lines of
railway
authorized.

(a) A railway from a point between Port Alberni and Bainbridge on the Company's railway from Parksville Junction to Port Alberni, thence in a northwesterly direction, via Great Central Lake and the valley of the Ash River to Comox Lake.

(b) A railway from a point on the above described railway at or near Sproat Lake, via Sproat Lake and the Taylor River, to Long Beach on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

3. The Company may, within two years after the passing of this Act, commence to construct any of the lines of railway authorized by section two of this Act, and may, within five years after the passing of this Act, complete any of the said lines of railway; and if, within the said periods respectively, any such line is not commenced or is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of that line as then remains uncompleted.

Time for
construction
and
completion.

Issue of
securities.

4. The securities issued by the Company shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars per mile of the railway authorized by this Act, and may be issued only in proportion to the length of railway constructed or under contract to be constructed.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 84.

An Act respecting The Essex Terminal Railway Company.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS The Essex Terminal Railway Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The Essex Terminal Railway Company, hereinafter called the "Company," may commence and construct the line of railway authorized by section one of chapter fifty-one of the statutes of 1917, namely:—

Extension of
time for
construction.

"from a point on or near the navigable waters of the Detroit River, in or near the town of Ojibway, to a point at or near Pelton, in the County of Essex."

2. If construction of the said branch is not commenced within two years after the passing of this Act, or if the said branch is not completed and put in operation within five years after the passing of this Act, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said branch as then remains uncompleted.

Limitation
of time for
construction.

3. Section two of chapter fifty-one of the statutes of 1917 is repealed.

Repeal.

4. The section substituted by section one of chapter ninety-eight of the statutes of 1910, for section four of chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1902, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**4.** The capital stock of the Company shall be one million five hundred thousand dollars and may be called up by the directors from time to time as they deem necessary, but no one call shall exceed ten per cent on the shares subscribed."

Capital
stock.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 85.

An Act respecting The Grand River Railway Company.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS The Grand River Railway Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1903, c. 84;
1904, c. 47;
1914, c. 72.

1. Section three of chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1904 is hereby repealed.

Repeal *re*
street rail-
ways.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 86.

An Act respecting The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1888, c. 58;
1890, c. 48;
1892, c. 39;
1893, c. 47;
1897, c. 42;
1903, c. 121;
1909, c. 87;
1911, c. 81;
1912, c. 96;
1913, c. 124;
1914, c. 88.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Grand Trunk Act, 1919*. Short title.

2. The expression “the Company” where used in this Act means The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. Interpretation.

3. In addition to the consolidated debenture stock authorized by any Act heretofore passed, the Company may, for the purposes herein specified, borrow, and raise by the creation and issue of perpetual consolidated debenture stock, to be called Grand Trunk Consolidated Debenture Stock, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent per annum, such sum as the proprietors of the Company entitled to vote, in general meeting assembled, shall from time to time determine: Provided always, that the aggregate amount of the annual interest upon the debenture stock to be issued under this Act shall not exceed one hundred thousand pounds sterling. Issue of consolidated debenture stock.

Proviso.

4. The debenture stock by this Act authorized shall rank equally and be consolidated with the debenture stock issued or to be issued as Grand Trunk Consolidated Debenture Stock, under any Act now in force, and shall be subject to all conditions and provisions applicable thereto respecting the manner, time and place of payment of interest thereon, and the voting power of the holders thereof. Ranking of debenture stock.

Application
of proceeds.

5. So much of the proceeds of the said stock as the directors of the Company may from time to time determine, may be used or applied in the exercise of any of the powers specifically conferred upon the Company, and to the general purposes of the Company.

Security
to holders
of debenture
stock.

6. Any shares, bonds, debentures or other securities acquired with the proceeds of the debenture stock created and issued under the authority of this Act, shall be held as subsisting and continuing as a security for the purpose of and upon the terms mentioned in section six of *The Grand Trunk Railway Act, 1888*.

1888, c. 53.

Approval
by general
meeting of
Company.

7. (1) The provisions of sections three, four, five, and six of this Act shall only take effect upon being assented to and accepted by a majority of the votes of the persons present, or represented by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting of the Company held after notice of the intention to submit the same to such meeting has been duly given.

Certificate
of approval
to be filed
and published.

(2) The certificate in writing of the chairman of such meeting that the said provisions have been assented to and accepted shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, and notice of such filing shall be published by the Company in the *Canada Gazette*.

Certificate
as evidence.

(3) A copy of such certificate, certified by the Secretary of State of Canada, shall be taken and accepted in all courts of law as sufficient evidence of such assent and acceptance.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 87.

An Act respecting The High River, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway Company.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS The High River, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1912, c. 100;
1914, c. 90;
1916, c. 43.

1. The High River, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway Company may commence construction of its railway from a point in any of the townships seventeen to twenty-nine, range one, west of the fourth meridian, in the province of Alberta; thence northeasterly to the city of Saskatoon, in the province of Saskatchewan; thence northeasterly to a point in or about townships fifty-two to fifty-six on the easterly boundary of the province of Saskatchewan; thence northeasterly to the Pas, in the Northwest Territories, as authorized by section seven of chapter one hundred of the statutes of 1912, as amended by section one of chapter ninety of the statutes of 1914, and may expend fifteen per cent of the amount of its capital stock thereon in survey, purchase of right of way and actual construction work, within two years after the passing of this Act, and may complete the said line of railway and put it in operation within five years after the passing of this Act; and if, within the said periods respectively, the said railway is not commenced and such expenditure is not so made, or is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the said Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said railway as then remains uncompleted: Provided, however, that the Company shall within two years after the passing of this Act proceed with the construction and complete and put in operation at least twenty-five miles of the said railway, and shall continue to construct, complete and operate to the satisfaction of the Minister of

Extension of
time for
construction.

Twenty-five
miles to be
completed
within two
years, and in
each year
thereafter.

Railways and Canals, not less than twenty-five miles of the said railway during each year thereafter, until the whole of the said railway is completed and put in operation; if the Company fails to perform and carry out the requirements of this Act, the powers of construction conferred upon it by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said railway as then remains uncompleted.

Distance
between
contiguous
lines.

2. The lines of railway authorized by this Act shall not be located or constructed within fifteen miles of any authorized, located or constructed line of railway, except (and then only with the consent of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada) at such points where owing to topographical conditions the location and construction of the said lines of railway require to be nearer than fifteen miles to an authorized, located or constructed line of railway.

Repeal.

3. Section two of chapter ninety of the statutes of 1914 and chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1916 are hereby repealed.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 88.

An Act respecting The Lachine, Jacques Cartier and Maisonneuve Railway Company.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS The Lachine, Jacques Cartier and Maisonneuve Railway Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Quebec;
1909, c. 99;
Canada;
1910, c. 104;
1911, c. 104;
1914, c. 93;
1917, c. 55.

1. The Lachine, Jacques Cartier and Maisonneuve Railway Company may, within two years after the passing of this Act, proceed with the construction of the railway authorized by chapter ninety-nine of the statutes of Quebec, 1909, which railway was declared by section one of chapter one hundred and four of the statutes of 1911 to be a work for the general advantage of Canada, namely:—

Extension of
time for
construction.

“From a point in the town, or in the parish of Lachine, to a point in Hochelaga ward of the city of Montreal, or in the town of Maisonneuve, passing in rear of the mountain of Montreal, with power to extend such line or lines of railway from the starting point to Dorval, on one side, and to the northern end of the island of Montreal on the other;”

and may expend thereon such sum as with that already expended shall be equivalent to fifteen per cent of the amount of the capital stock of the said Company in survey, purchase of right of way and actual construction work; and may, within five years after the passing of this Act, complete the said railway and put it in operation; and if, within the said periods respectively, the construction of the said railway is not proceeded with and such expenditure is not so made, or if the said railway is not so completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the said Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said railway as then remains uncompleted.

2. Chapter fifty-five of the statutes of 1917 is repealed. Repeal.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 89.

An Act respecting The London and Port Stanley Railway Company.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS The London and Port Stanley Railway Company and The Corporation of the City of London have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1888, cc. 59, 60;
1892, c. 43;
1893, cc. 44, 51;
1894, c. 76;
1897, c. 38;
1903, c. 145;
1914, c. 96.

1. The agreement bearing date the twentieth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, between The London and Port Stanley Railway Company and The Corporation of the City of London, a true copy whereof is set forth in the Schedule to this Act, is hereby confirmed and declared to be binding upon the parties thereto, according to the terms thereof.

Agreement confirmed.

SCHEDULE.

This Indenture made (in triplicate) the Twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and nineteen. Between: The London and Port Stanley Railway Company of the first part and The Corporation of the City of London of the second part.

WHEREAS the said parties of the first part, by indenture, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of November, A.D., 1913, and which indenture is set out in the Schedule to "An Act respecting The London and Port Stanley Railway Company" being Chapter 96 of the Statutes of Canada of 1914, leased the line of railway between London and Port Stanley and the appurtenances thereto, mentioned in the said indenture, to the said parties of the second part;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the said Indenture as hereinafter provided.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that it is agreed by and between the parties hereto, that the said Indenture bearing date the twenty-eighth day of November, A.D., 1913, shall be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out the seventh paragraph thereof, and by substituting therefor the following paragraph:—

"7. That semi-weekly excursion trains from London to Port Stanley and return on the same day, will be run in each week from the twenty-fourth day of May to the tenth day of September in each year during the said term of ninety-nine years by the said parties of the second part. The fare from London to Port Stanley and back on such trains, shall not exceed fifty cents current funds for each person twelve years of age or upwards, and twenty-five cents current funds for each person under the age of twelve years, except children under five years of age accompanied by a parent or other person having them in charge, such children to travel free, and such fare shall entitle the passengers to be carried to the termini at the beach south of the present picnic grounds at Port Stanley."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties of the first part have caused to be affixed their Corporate Seal, and the President and Secretary have set their hands, and the parties of the second part have caused to be affixed their Corporate Seal, and the Mayor and Clerk have set their hands the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of

(Sd.) F. SCOTT:

(Sd.) C. R. SOMERVILLE,
President,

S. BAKER,
Secretary,
Corporate Seal of
L.P.S.R.

(Sd.) C. R. SOMERVILLE,
Mayor,

S. BAKER,
Clerk.

Corporate Seal of
City of London.

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to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 90.

An Act respecting The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1893, c. 52,
1908, c. 126;
1910, c. 121;
1911, c. 109;
1912, c. 115;
1913, c. 144;
1914, c. 97;
1915, c. 47.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada Act, 1919.* Short title.

2. The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada, hereinafter called "the Company," may lay out, construct, maintain and operate a line of railway from a point on its Shell River branch in township twenty-one range twenty-eight, west of the first meridian, in a general northerly direction to a point in township twenty-three, range twenty-eight, west of the first meridian. Line of railway authorized.

3. The Company may within two years after the passing of this Act commence to construct the line of railway authorized by section two of this Act, and may within five years after the passing of this Act complete the said line of railway; and if within the said periods respectively, such line is not commenced or is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said line as then remains uncompleted. Time for construction and completion.

4. The securities issued by the Company shall not exceed forty thousand dollars per mile of the railway authorized by this Act, and may be issued only in proportion to the length of railway constructed or under contract to be constructed. Issue of securities.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 91.

An Act respecting The Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS The Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Act, 1919.* Short title.

2. The Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company," may lay out, construct, maintain and operate a line of railway extending from the present terminus of its so-called Waltham Branch at Waltham, in the province of Quebec, thence through the townships of Waltham, Chichester and Sheen, thence across the Ottawa river to a junction with the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Chalk river, in the province of Ontario. Line from Waltham to Chalk river authorized.

3. The Company may within two years from the date of the passing of this Act commence to construct the line of railway authorized by section two of this Act, and may within five years from the said date complete the said line of railway; and, if within the said periods respectively, the said line is not commenced or is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of that line as then remains uncompleted. Limitation of time for construction.

4. The limit to the amount of the securities issued by the Company in respect of the railway authorized by section two of this Act, shall not exceed sixty thousand dollars per mile of the said railway, and such securities may be issued only in proportion to the length of railway constructed or under contract to be constructed. Bond issue increased from \$25,000 to \$60,000 per mile.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 92.

An Act respecting The Western Dominion Railway Company.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS The Western Dominion Railway Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The Western Dominion Railway Company, hereinafter called "The Company," may, within two years after the passing of this Act, commence to construct the following portion of the railway authorized by section eight of chapter one hundred and sixty-eight of the statutes of 1912, namely:—

Extension of
time for
construction
of railway.

"From a point on the International boundary in range twenty-three west of the fourth meridian in the province of Alberta, thence northwesterly, to the town of Cardston, thence northwesterly, via the town of Pincher Creek, to a point on the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Lunbreck, thence northerly and west of the Porcupine Hills to the city of Calgary; with a branch line from a point on the said main line west of the town of Pincher Creek, in township six, range one, west of the fifth meridian, in a generally southwesterly direction and along the south fork of the Old Man River to the boundary of the province of British Columbia;"

and the branch lines of railway authorized by section one of chapter one hundred and fifteen of the statutes of 1914, namely:—

Extension of
time for
construction
of branch
lines.

"(a) From a point on the Company's line of railway in or near section fifteen (15), township ten (10), range two (2), west of the fifth (5th) meridian, in the province of Alberta, westerly and northwesterly along the north

fork of the Oldman river to the boundary between Alberta and British Columbia;

(b) From a point on the Company's line in or near section nineteen (19), township eighteen (18), range two (2), west of the fifth (5th) meridian, in the province of Alberta, westerly along Highwood river to the boundary between Alberta and British Columbia;

(c) From a point on the Company's line in or near section thirty-five (35), township nineteen (19), range three (3), west of the fifth (5th) meridian, in the province of Alberta, westerly along the south branch of Sheep river to the boundary between Alberta and British Columbia;"

and may expend fifteen per cent of its capital stock thereon (including expenditure already made), and may complete the said railways and put them in operation within five years after the passing of this Act; and if, within the said periods respectively, the said railways are not so commenced, and such expenditure is not so made, or if the said railways are not so completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said railways as then remains uncompleted: Provided, however, that the Company shall, within two years after the passing of this Act, proceed with the construction and complete and put in operation at least twenty-five miles of the said railway, and shall continue to construct and complete, to the satisfaction of the Minister of Railways and Canals, not less than twenty-five miles of the said railway, or the equivalent thereof, during each year thereafter until the whole of said railway is completed. If the Company fails to perform and carry out the requirements of this proviso, the powers of construction granted to it by this Act shall cease and be null and void.

Twenty-five miles to be completed within two years, and in each year thereafter.

Repeal.

2. Chapter sixty of the statutes of 1917 is hereby repealed.

Declaratory.

3. The railway of the Company as authorized by this Act is hereby declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 93.

An Act to change the name of The Alberta-Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company to "The Commercial Life Assurance Company of Canada."

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS The Alberta-Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1911, c. 33;
1913, c. 61.

1. The name of The Alberta-Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company, hereinafter called "the Company," is changed to "The Commercial Life Assurance Company of Canada," but such change in name, shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of the Company, nor in any wise affect any suit or proceeding now pending, or judgment existing, either by, or in favour of, or against the Company, which, notwithstanding such change in the name of the Company, may be prosecuted, continued, completed and enforced as if this Act had not been passed.

Name
changed.

Rights saved.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 94.

An Act to change the name of The Canada Accident Assurance Company to "The Canada Accident and Fire Assurance Company."

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS the Canada Accident Assurance Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The name of The Canada Accident Assurance Company is hereby changed to "The Canada Accident and Fire Assurance Company;" but such change in name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of the company, nor in any way affect any suit or proceeding now pending, or judgment existing, either by or in favour of, or against the company, which notwithstanding such change in the name of the company, may be prosecuted, continued, completed and enforced as if this Act had not been passed.

1887, c. 106;
1899, c. 98.

Change of
name.

Rights
saved.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 95.

An Act respecting The Empire Life Insurance Company of Canada.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS The Empire Life Insurance Company of Canada has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1911, c. 75;
1913, c. 111;
1914, c. 121;
1915, c. 63;
1917, c. 63.

1. Notwithstanding anything in section seventy-four of *The Insurance Act, 1917*, or in chapter seventy-five of the statutes of 1911, incorporating The Empire Life Insurance Company of Canada, or in chapter one hundred and eleven of the statutes of 1913, chapter one hundred and twenty-one of the statutes of 1914, chapter sixty-three of the statutes of 1915, and chapter sixty-three of the statutes of 1917, the said chapter seventy-five shall be deemed not to have expired and ceased to be in force after the third day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, but to have continued and to be in force, for all purposes thereof whatsoever, until the fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty; and the Minister of Finance may, at any time not later than the third day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, and subject to all other provisions of *The Insurance Act, 1917*, grant to the said Company the license necessary for carrying on business.

Extension
of time.

1917, c. 29.

2. If the said Company has not obtained the said license before the fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, the said chapter seventy-five shall then expire and cease to be in force thereafter, except for the sole purpose of winding up the said Company's business, but otherwise shall remain in full force and effect for all purposes thereof whatsoever.

Limitation.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 96.

An Act respecting The Fire Insurance Company of Canada and to authorize the use of a French equivalent of its name.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS The Fire Insurance Company of Canada has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1916, c. 53;
1918, c. 65.

1. Section one of chapter fifty-three of the statutes of 1916 is hereby amended by adding after the word “Company” in the tenth line thereof the following words:—

“When the French language is used to designate the Company, the equivalent of the said name shall be ‘La Compagnie d’Assurance du Canada contre l’Incendie’”.

Corporate
name in
French
language.

2. Sections six, seven and eight of the said chapter are hereby repealed and the following are substituted therefor:—

“6. The Company may make contracts of fire insurance, automobile insurance, hail insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, credit and bond insurance, and explosion, aircraft, burglary and weather insurance.

Authorized
classes of
business.

“7. (1) The Company shall not commence the business of fire insurance until at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of its capital stock has been *bonâ fide* subscribed and at least one hundred thousand dollars has been paid thereon.

Commence-
ment of
business.
Fire
insurance.

“(2) The Company shall not commence the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act, or any of them, until the subscribed capital has been increased to at least five hundred thousand dollars, and until the paid capital or the paid capital together with the surplus has been increased by an amount or amounts dependent upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business as follows, that is to say:—for automobile insurance the said

*Other classes
of insurance.

increase shall not be less than twenty thousand dollars; for hail insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for sprinkler leakage insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for weather insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for credit insurance not less than twenty-five thousand dollars; for burglary insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for bond insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for explosion insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; and for aircraft insurance not less than forty thousand dollars.

Increase of
paid capital
required.

"(3) The Company shall at or before the expiration of one year from the date of its receiving a license for the transaction of fire insurance increase the amount paid on its capital stock by the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and during each of the succeeding four years an additional fifteen thousand dollars shall be paid on account of its said capital stock until the total paid capital together with its surplus exceeds the total amount from time to time required by the preceding subsections of this section by at least seventy-five thousand dollars.

"Surplus"
defined.

"(4) In this section the word 'surplus' means excess of assets over liabilities including the amount paid on account of capital stock and the reserve of unearned premiums calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company in force.

1917, c. 29.

"8. *The Insurance Act, 1917*, shall apply to the Company."

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 97.

An Act to incorporate Grain Insurance and Guarantee Company.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Elmer Ellsworth Hall, financial agent, William Henry McWilliams, grain merchant, Andrew Kelly, miller, Chesman George Spencer, grain merchant, William Herriot, grain merchant, Robert T. Evans, grain merchant, Frank O. Fowler, manager, William A. Anderson, grain merchant, William Arthur Murphy, grain merchant, Frank E. Topper, grain merchant, Harvey Kavaner, grain merchant, David Nichols Potter, grain merchant, Henry Gauer, grain merchant, Austin Cuthbert Randall, grain merchant, and Alexander Thomson, grain merchant, all of the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company, are incorporated under the name of "Grain Insurance and Guarantee Company," hereinafter called "the Company."

Incorporation.

Corporate name.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Provisional directors.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be five hundred thousand dollars, which may be increased to one million dollars.

Capital stock.

4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting for the election of directors is called shall be one hundred thousand dollars.

Amount to be subscribed.

5. The head office of the Company shall be at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba.

Head office.

Classes of insurance.

6. The Company may make contracts of any of the following classes of insurance:—

- (a) Fire insurance;
- (b) Guarantee insurance;
- (c) Accident insurance;
- (d) Burglary insurance;
- (e) Sickness insurance;
- (f) Inland Marine insurance;
- (g) Inland Transportation insurance;
- (h) Automobile insurance;
- (i) Plate Glass insurance.

Commencing business.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence the business of fire insurance and inland marine insurance, or of fire insurance or inland marine insurance, until at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of its capital stock have been *bona fide* subscribed and at least one hundred thousand dollars have been paid thereon.

Fire and Inland Marine insurance.

Guarantee insurance.

(2) The Company shall not commence the business of guarantee insurance, in addition to fire insurance and inland marine insurance, or of fire insurance or inland marine insurance, until its subscribed stock has been increased to at least three hundred thousand dollars and at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been paid thereon.

Other classes of insurance authorized.

(3) The Company shall not commence the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act, or any of them, in addition to the classes mentioned in subsection two of this section, until the paid capital or the paid capital together with the surplus have been increased by an amount or amounts dependent on the nature of the additional class or classes of business as follows, that is to say:—for accident insurance the said increase shall not be less than fifty thousand dollars; for burglary insurance not less than twenty-five thousand dollars; for sickness insurance not less than fifteen thousand dollars; for inland transportation insurance not less than fifteen thousand dollars; for automobile insurance not less than thirty thousand dollars, and for plate glass insurance not less than fifteen thousand dollars.

Increases of amounts paid on capital stock.

(4) The Company shall, at or before the expiration of one year from the date of its receiving a license for the transaction of fire insurance, increase the amount paid on account of its capital stock by the sum of at least fifteen thousand dollars, and during each of the succeeding four years at least an additional fifteen thousand dollars shall be paid on account of its said capital stock, until the total paid capital and surplus of the Company exceeds the amount required by the preceding subsections of this section by at least seventy-five thousand dollars.

(5) In this section the word "surplus" means excess of assets over liabilities including the amount paid on account of capital stock and the reserve of unearned premiums calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company in force. "Surplus" defined.

8. Except as otherwise provided by this Act, the Company shall have all the powers, privileges and immunities and shall be subject to all liabilities and provisions set out in *The Insurance Act, 1917*, so far as they may be applicable to the Company. 1917, c. 29.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 98.

An Act respecting Chartered Trust and Executor Company.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS Chartered Trust and Executor Company, 1905, c. 162;
formerly The Title and Trust Company and herein- 1915, c. 70.
after called "the Company," has by its petition prayed
that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient
to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His
Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate
and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Chartered Trust and Executor Company is hereby
empowered,—

- (a) To acquire the whole or any part of the business, Power to acquire business and property of other companies.
rights and property of any other company, which the
Company is authorized to carry on, exercise or hold,
conditional upon the assumption by the Company of
the duties, obligations and liabilities of such other
company with respect to the business, rights and
property so acquired as are not performed or discharged
by such other company: Provided that no agreement Approval by Treasury Board.
therefor shall take effect until it has been submitted
to and approved of by the Treasury Board; and,
- (b) To sell and dispose of the whole or any part of Power to sell business and property.
the business, rights and property of the Company, for
such consideration as the Company may think fit:
Provided that no sale or disposal shall be made until
it is approved by a meeting of shareholders duly called
for that purpose, at which meeting two-thirds in value
of the issued shares are represented by shareholders
in person or by proxy; and provided further that no
such sale or disposal shall take effect until it has been Approval: By shareholders.
submitted to and approved of by the Treasury Board. By Treasury Board.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 99.

An Act to incorporate Canadian Merchant Service Guild.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Robert Alexander Batchelor, Cecil Wylam Wearmouth, Oliver George Kinnie, William Law Gilchrist, Charles Edward Prince, John Joseph Mulligan, Andrew Goodlad, all of the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, together with such other persons as become members of the guild hereby incorporated, are hereby constituted a body corporate under the name of “Canadian Merchant Service Guild,” hereinafter called “the Guild.”

Incorporation.

Corporate name.

2. The objects and purposes of the Guild shall be:—

- (a) To unite fraternally all persons employed in ships operating in and out of Canadian waters, whether inland or deep sea waters and who are entitled to membership by the by-laws of the Guild.
- (b) To insure the members or the dependent children of the members in accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations and requirements of *The Insurance Act, 1917*, relating to Fraternal Benefit Societies.

Objects.

3. The head office of the Guild shall be in the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia.

Head office.

4. The Guild shall be governed and its affairs shall be managed by a Board of Management, to be chosen in such manner and number, from time to time, as may be determined by the by-laws of the Guild.

Board of Management.

By-laws
and rules.

5. (1) The Board of Management of the Guild may, from time to time, make, repeal, amend and re-enact by-laws and rules, not contrary to law or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or of its constitution and laws, for carrying on the business of the Guild.

Confirmation.

(2) Every such by-law, excepting by-laws respecting officers, agents and servants of the Guild, and every repeal, amendment or re-enactment thereof, unless confirmed in the meantime at a general meeting of the Guild duly called for that purpose, shall only have force until the next annual meeting of the Guild, and in default of confirmation thereat, shall, at and from that time, cease to have force.

Branches.

6. (1) Subject to the constitution, by-laws and rules of the Guild, branches of the Guild may be established in any place in Canada, under such title and designation and subject to such conditions and provisions and with such powers, not exceeding those conferred upon the Guild by this Act, as the Guild may determine by by-law; provided that a branch shall not have the right to enter into a contract binding the Guild without the assent of the Board of Management.

Respective
rights and
liabilities of
Guild and
branches.

(2) Except in so far as may be provided by the by-laws of the Guild, the Guild shall not have any rights in the assets of the branch, or be liable for the debts or obligations of any such branch; and no branch shall have any rights in the assets of, or be liable for any of the debts or obligations of any other branch thereof.

General and
benefit funds.

7. There shall be established a general or expense fund from which shall be paid all the expenses of the Guild and there shall also be established such benefit funds as the Superintendent of Insurance may from time to time direct. Separate accounts of each fund established under the provisions of this section shall be maintained, but nothing in this section shall require the allocation of the invested assets of the Guild to the various funds.

By-laws and
amendments
to be filed.

8. The by-laws of the Guild shall be filed in the offices of the Secretary of State of Canada and the Superintendent of Insurance at Ottawa within three months after the passing of this Act, and copies of any future amendments to the by-laws shall be so deposited within three months after their adoption by the Guild.

Calling of
first
meeting.

9. The seven persons first named in section one of this Act, or a majority of them, shall have authority to call the first meeting of the Guild at such time and place as they may agree upon and on such notice as they may consider necessary for the purpose.

10. Nothing herein shall exempt the Guild from the effect of any legislation hereafter passed by Parliament with respect to any insurance powers exercised by Fraternal Benefit Societies.

No exemption
from future
legislation.

11. *The Insurance Act, 1917*, and any general Act relating to insurance passed during the present session of Parliament, shall apply to the Guild, except in so far as such Acts shall be inconsistent with this Act.

Application
of Insurance
Acts.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 100.

An Act to incorporate The Canadian Wholesale Grocers Association.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Hugh Blain, Walter G. Lumbers, Charles S. Parsons, Philip H. Brown, Frank M. Sloan, John Medland, W. A. Warren, F. C. Armstrong, A. H. Paffard, H. T. Wilson, W. E. McMurtry, H. E. Beatty, W. P. Eby, H. D. Eby, Stafford Higgins, E. Burke, Wm. Ince, James Ince, T. H. Kinnear, F. W. Humphrey, F. W. Hudson, J. Kenneth Knowles, all of the city of Toronto, in the county of York; H. W. Chamberlain, K. H. Chamberlain, J. Freedman, E. M. Lerner, A. Lerner, M. Lerner, M. C. Major, A. J. Major, Albert Perras, A. Ed. Major, John Soubliere, L. H. Major, H. Gerald Bate, T. Cameron Bate, A. E. Provost, A. Allard, Jos. Grant, all of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton; Frederick Thomas Smye, St. Clair Balfour, Charles Hamilton McIlroy, Samuel W. Somerville, Gerald Stinson Glassco, Alan Macpherson Glassco, Griffith Russell Lloyd, C. S. Turner, A. G. Osborne, J. T. Gillard, H. C. Beckett, Samuel Vila, all of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth; A. McPherson, Robert Marr, Charles G. Watson, Thomas B. Escott, John J. McDonald, Edwin Smith, William J. Smith, John Garvey, John P. Garvey, L. Garvey, Albert M. Masuret, George J. Aust, Fred H. Griffith, Albert Major Smith, John Munro Dillon, Wm. Turnbull, all of the city of London, in the county of Middlesex; Robert J. Carson, W. G. Craig, J. A. W. Craig, W. H. Craig, C.A., B. W. Robertson, H. N. Robertson, William Gill, George Robertson, John E. Davy, William T. Shannon, Sidney C. Smith,

Smith, H. E. Richardson, all of the city of Kingston, in the county of Frontenac; F. M. Foster, A. G. Olive, O. E. Truesdale, James Watt, Thomas Watt, George Watt, William Watt, Charles J. Watt, all of the city of Brantford, in the county of Brant; Thomas Long, Thomas P. Long, J. H. Collins, M. P. Byrnes, F. F. Telfer, R. A. Stephens, H. Y. Telfer, all of the town of Collingwood, in the county of Simcoe; Harry E. Guppy, William C. Kennedy, W. T. Turner, Frank R. Vollans, J. F. Smyth, all of the city of Windsor, in the county of Essex; W. H. Kenny, Robert Kerr, J. C. Markle, all of the city of Sarnia, in the county of Lambton; W. E. Warwick of the city of Chatham, in the county of Kent; C. McIlhargey, W. D. Martin, both of the city of Stratford, in the county of Perth; James Ernest Walmsley, Leon E. Walmsley, George N. Bennett, all of the city of Belleville, in the county of Hastings; L. M. MacDonald, W. J. Bell, Arch. Foster, all of the town of North Bay, in the district of Nipissing; Edwin James McDowell, George Thomas Morris, both of the town of Oshawa, in the county of Ontario; A. B. MacLean, E. B. MacLean, D. M. MacLean, Alex. Griffiths, all of the town of Welland, in the county of Welland; J. M. Kilbourne, H. B. Smith, F. M. Kilbourne, W. T. Harris, G. S. Kilbourne, James McLauchlan, J. M. McLauchlan, W. G. McLauchlan, all of the town of Owen Sound, in the county of Grey; W. L. Hunter, J. C. Hunter, A. M. McLean, all of the town of Pembroke, in the county of Renfrew; J. H. Simpson, of the city of Guelph, in the county of Wellington; J. T. Festing, D. W. Harmer, both of the city of St. Catharines, in the county of Lincoln; William Roos of the city of Kitchener, in the county of Waterloo; Marland Woolnough of the city of Niagara Falls, in the county of Welland; Frank Harding of the city of St. Thomas, in the county of Elgin; Albert Gilmour of the town of Brockville, in the county of Leeds, all in the province of Ontario; Zeph Hebert, Armand Chaput, both of the city of Montreal; J. S. Royer, of the city of Quebec, in the county of Quebec, all in the province of Quebec; H. Bruce Gordon, A. O. Marrin, Thomas Jobbin, S. C. Richards, A. H. Brown, R. R. Wilson, W. P. Riley, N. J. Weidman, M. A. Slobinsky, A. Slobinsky, C. W. Veysey, all of the city of Winnipeg; J. Howard Rankin of the city of Brandon, all in the province of Manitoba; S. C. Burton, W. Colquhoun, H. G. Smith, James Strathdee, all of the city of Regina; W. C. Jones, J. Watson, both of the city of Swift Current; K. Sinclair, J. D. Millar, T. B. Jones, all of the city of Saskatoon; George P. Morrow of the city of Moosejaw; W. C. Millar of the city of Weyburn, all in the province of Saskatchewan; William Doidge of the town of Yorkton, in the province of Ontario; Louis Petrie, William Logan, Lloyd Mewburn, all of the city of Calgary; J.

Saunders of the city of Red Deer; R. Forbes of the town of Camrose; W. R. Bottom of the city of Edmonton; P. J. Harding of the city of Medicine Hat, all in the province of Alberta; Robert Kelly, J. D. P. Malkin of the city of Vancouver; H. B. Pratt, Simon Leiser, P. Wollaston, R. Wilson, all of the city of Victoria, all in the province of British Columbia; Henry G. Bauld, L. K. Payzant, R. M. Symons, L. M. Smith, S. O. Hogg, Michael Dwyer, J. L. Wilson, all of the city of Halifax, in the county of Halifax; S. W. McCulloch, W. A. Creelman, M. L. Urquhart, all of Truro, in the county of Colchester; R. A. Conard, James McConnell, A. W. Mann, all of the city of Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton; Percy B. Evans of the town of Springhill; Robert Murray of the city of New Glasgow, in the county of Pictou; D. A. Morrison of the city of Amherst, in the county of Cumberland, all in the province of Nova Scotia; George E. Barbour, F. B. Schofield, S. A. Jones, H. W. Cole, W. F. Hatheway, A. H. Wetmore, W. C. Crees, Charles H. Peters, all of the city of St. John, in the county of St. John; F. P. Edgett of the city of Moncton, in the county of Westmorland; A. F. Randolph of the city of Fredericton, in the county of York, all in the province of New Brunswick, together with such other persons as shall hereafter become members of the association, are hereby incorporated under the name of "The Canadian Wholesale Grocers Association," hereinafter called "the Association."

Corporate
name.

2. The objects of the Association shall be to promote the grocery trade of the Dominion of Canada, including import and export business; the improvement of transportation facilities in respect thereof; to encourage proper methods in the conduct of business; to promote harmonious and satisfactory relations among manufacturers, and wholesale and retail dealers, in order that food products may reach consumers at the lowest possible prices and in the best possible condition; to promote and assist in the adoption and enforcement of uniform commercial laws; to foster and promote a fraternal feeling of good will among the members of the Association, and, on broad and equitable lines, to advance the welfare and uphold the traditions of the grocery trade and to maintain a high standard of business morals in the conduct thereof.

Objects.

3. The executive officers of the Association shall be such as may be designated by the by-laws of the Association, and shall be elected at the annual or special general meeting of the members thereof. Such executive officers when so elected shall hold office until their successors are elected.

Executive
officers.

4. The head office of the Association shall be in the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, or such other place as the Association may determine, and notice of any such change shall be forthwith published in the *Canada Gazette*.

Head office.

By-laws, etc.

5. The majority of the members of the Association, present at any annual or special meeting called for that purpose, may make such by-laws, rules and regulations not contrary to law, or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, for the government and management of the Association and of its business and affairs and for the guidance of its officers and members, including by-laws providing for the qualification, admission, suspension, expulsion and retirement of members, the imposing of fees, subscriptions and penalties, the control and management of its funds, the number, constitution, powers and duties of an executive committee, board of trustees or managing committee and of its officers, and generally for regulating every matter and thing proper and necessary to be done for the good of the Association and for the carrying out of the objects and purposes of this Act; all of which shall be binding upon all members of the Association and on all its officers, servants and others lawfully under its control; provided, however, that the notice calling such meeting shall state definitely the business to be transacted thereat.

Notice.

General meeting.

6. The first general meeting of the Association shall be held during the year nineteen hundred and nineteen, at such time and place and upon such notice as a majority of the persons named in section one of this Act may decide. Subsequent general meetings shall be held as the by-laws of the Association may provide, or in the absence of any by-law, as may be decided by the executive officers of the Association.

Powers of Association.

7. The Association may,—

- (a) publish such pamphlets, periodicals or other publications and other literature as are deemed advisable in the interests of the Association or any of its members;
- (b) accept such provincial associations as may apply for membership;
- (c) engage in the work of developing and promoting the import and export as well as the domestic grocery trade in Canada by such means as may be considered desirable by the Association;
- (d) obtain information and statistics for its members or for others connected with or interested in the grocery trade in Canada, and render to them such other services or assistance as may be deemed advisable.

Other associations.

8. The Association may affiliate with any other association or corporation in Canada having the same or similar objects.

Acquisition and disposal of real estate, etc.

9. (1) Subject to provincial laws, the Association may acquire by devise, bequest, purchase, gift or lease, real and personal property and assets, goods, chattels and effects,

not exceeding in the aggregate the value of one hundred thousand dollars, and may sell, mortgage, lease and dispose thereof, but so that the Association shall apply all income therefrom in promoting its objects and shall not at any time pay any dividend to its members, but the provisions of this section shall not prevent the remuneration by the Association of members or officers thereof for services rendered, out of any surplus remaining after the ordinary expenses of the Association shall have been paid.

(2) Any land or interest therein, at any time acquired by the Association and not required for its actual use and occupation, or for the purposes of its business, or not held by way of security, shall not be held by the Association or by any trustee on its behalf, for a longer period than ten years after the acquisition thereof, or after it has ceased to be required for the actual use and occupation of the Association, or for the purposes of its business, but shall be absolutely sold and disposed of, so that the Association shall no longer retain any interest therein, unless by way of security; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed in any wise to vary or otherwise affect any trust relating to such property.

Limit of time
for holding
unused real
estate.

10. No member as such shall have any proprietary interest in the property of the Association.

No proprie-
tory interest.

11. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize any action that will operate in restraint of trade.

Not to
restrain
trade.

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to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 101.

An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Canadian Red Cross Society.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1909, c. 68;
1916, c. 58.

1. Section two of chapter sixty-eight of the statutes of 1909, *An Act to incorporate The Canadian Red Cross Society*, is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

“(4) In time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.”

Purposes of the Society extended to include work in times of peace.

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to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 102.

An Act respecting W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited, have by their petition prayed that their capital stock be increased to eight million dollars, and that the by-law set out in the Schedule to this Act be ratified and confirmed; and whereas the holders of the preferred stock referred to in the said Schedule have approved of such by-law, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1892, c. 72;
1901, c. 98;
1914, c. 138;
1916, c. 60.

1. The capital stock of W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited, hereinafter called "the Company," is increased from four million four hundred thousand dollars to eight million dollars.

Capital increased.

2. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section four of chapter sixty of the statutes of nineteen hundred and sixteen, the by-law set out in the Schedule to this Act is hereby ratified and confirmed and declared to be legal, valid and binding as of and from the twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, upon W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited, and the shareholders of the said Company, and all other persons directly or indirectly affected thereby in all respects whatever.

By-law ratified.

(2) The Company shall not exercise its power to redeem or buy in for cancellation any of the preferred shares of the Company as provided for in the said by-law until authorized so to do by the Secretary of State of Canada, after the delivery of such returns and the publication of such notices as he shall prescribe; and upon the redemption or buying in for cancellation of any of said preferred shares the amount of the capital stock of the Company shall be correspondingly reduced.

SCHEDULE.

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., LIMITED.

BY-LAW No. 70.

Whereas it is deemed advisable that thirty-three thousand two hundred and fifty (33,250) shares of the capital stock of the Company of the value of one hundred dollars each be created and issued as preferred stock bearing fixed cumulative preferential dividends and having priority in any distribution of the assets of the Company to the extent of its repayment in full at par together with any dividends thereon then accrued and remaining unpaid and interest but conferring no right to any further participation in profits or assets and with such other rights as are hereinafter set forth.

Now, Therefore, it is enacted as a by-law of W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited, that thirty-three thousand two hundred and fifty (33,250) shares of the capital stock of the Company of the aggregate par value of three million three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$3,325,000) be and the same are hereby declared to be and are created (6%) six per cent cumulative preferred shares bearing a first fixed cumulative dividend at the rate of (6%) six per cent per annum from the first day of January, 1919, payable half-yearly as hereinafter provided and the same shall be issued and allotted by the Directors of the Company as they may direct and the holders thereof from time to time shall be entitled to receive the said dividends and shall hold the said shares upon the terms following:—

(a) In the event of the dissolution or winding up of the Company or the distribution of its capital or assets among the shareholders thereof, the assets of the Company shall be applied first, in the payment of all arrears of dividends upon the said preferred shares whether or not profits sufficient to pay such arrears shall have been earned together with interest upon such arrears at the rate of (6%) six per cent per annum from the time when such dividends should have been paid if earned, and second, in payment to the holders of the said preferred shares of the par value thereof.

And until full payment of such arrears of dividends interest and capital to all the holders of the preferred shares, none of the assets of the Company shall be paid to or distributed among any of the common shareholders of the Company.

(b) The first two half-yearly payments of the said preferred dividends at the rate of (6%) six per cent per annum for the year ending on the 31st December, 1919, shall become due and payable on the first day of March and the first day of September, 1920, respectively, and the said

dividends for the year 1920, and each year thereafter shall be payable on the first days of March and September respectively in the next following year, subject to the provisions herein set forth. Whenever the profits in any year shall be sufficient to provide for the payment of the said preferred dividends it shall be paid to the holders of the said preferred shares by equal instalments on the said first days of March and September respectively in the next following year. If the directors shall not declare the said dividends so payable in accordance with this by-law such dividends may be recovered by the respective holders of the preferred shares in respect of which they are payable as debts due and owing by the Company to the said shareholders respectively. If the said profits in any year shall not be sufficient to provide for the payment in full of such preferred dividends such profits shall be applied and paid in the same manner pro tanto on account of such dividends. If at any time and from time to time there shall be any arrears of dividends owing in respect of the said Preferred shares such arrears shall be paid out of the net profits available from time to time, and if not so declared and paid by the Directors of the Company, they may be recovered as debts due and owing by the Company to the holders of the said preferred shares respectively. The said fixed dividends at the rate of (6%) six per cent per annum shall be payable only out of the net profits of the Company (save as herein provided in the event of the dissolution or winding up of the Company or the distribution of its capital or assets) and they shall be cumulative dividends, that is to say, if they shall not be earned, or fully earned, in any year or paid in the next succeeding year as herein provided, the amount of such dividends or the portion thereof remaining unpaid from time to time as the case may be, shall be paid out of the first net profits of the Company earned in any year thereafter, and no dividend shall be declared or paid on the common stock of the Company until after all such preferred dividends and the arrears thereof with interest as herein provided shall have been either paid in full or provided for, nor shall any dividends be paid upon the common stock of the Company which shall impair the reserve to be accumulated for the security of the preferred dividends as hereinafter provided.

If the said preferred dividends for any year shall not be paid by two equal instalments on the 1st March and the 1st September respectively in the next succeeding year, whether such non-payment be due to the failure to earn sufficient profits or otherwise, such dividends or the part thereof remaining due and unpaid shall bear interest at the rate of (6%) six per cent per annum from the respective due dates thereof until fully paid.

For the better securing of the said preferred stock and of the said first fixed cumulative dividends thereon as herein set forth, there shall be set aside annually out of the net earnings or profits of the Company after the payment of such preferred dividends and before the holders of the common stock participate therein, a sum of not less than (25%) twenty-five per cent of the balance of the said net earnings or profits of the Company after the payment of such preferred dividends, the said amount shall be transferred or carried to a reserve account which may be used or invested by the Company as may be from time to time directed by the Board of Directors, but it shall not be used in the payment of the dividends upon the common stock and such annual transfer shall be continued until the amount of such reserve account shall reach the sum of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000.00) at which sum it shall be maintained.

If in any year the net profits of the Company shall not be sufficient to provide for payment in full of the preferred dividends at the rate of (6%) six per cent per annum such sum as may be required in addition to the net profits if any for such year in order to provide for paying in full the said dividends upon the preferred stock shall be paid out of the said reserve fund and in the event of the said reserve fund being so drawn upon at any time it shall in the manner hereinbefore provided be restored until it shall again reach the full amount of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000.00) as hereinbefore provided and so on from time to time.

After the payment of the holders of the Preferred Shares of the said first fixed cumulative dividends of (6%) six per cent as aforesaid they shall not be entitled to any further dividend or to participate further in the profits of the Company.

The holders of the Preferred Stock hereby created shall have the right to select one member of the Board of Directors of the Company. If at any time and from time to time the said preferred dividends at the rate of (6%) six per cent per annum for any three successive years as hereinbefore provided shall not be paid in full then and in that event the holders of such Preferred shares shall have the right to select a majority of the Board of Directors, and the common shareholders shall have no right to vote for the election of the Director or Directors to be selected by the holders of the preferred shares.

Subject to confirmation of this by-law by the Parliament of Canada, the Company may redeem or buy in for cancellation any and all of the Preferred shares of the Company without the consent of the owners or holders thereof on any date herein provided for payment of dividends upon repayment at par together with all arrears of dividends, and

interest thereon, if any, due on the said shares and also together with interest at (6%) six per cent per annum on each preferred share so redeemed from the first day of January of the year in which such redemption takes place up to the date of redemption provided that the number of shares so redeemed or bought in for cancellation shall be taken ratably from all the holders of preferred shares pro rata in accordance with their respective holdings and upon any such redemption or purchase of any of the said Preferred shares from time to time the amount of the said reserve fund may thereafter be reduced pro rata according to the amount of stock so redeemed or purchased from time to time.

For the better securing of the Preferred Stock the Company shall not in any one year declare a greater dividend than (10%) ten per cent on the common stock until the Company has provided a Redemption Reserve Fund of at least (\$3,325,000.00) three million three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars which said Redemption Reserve Fund shall be maintained until the said preferred stock shall have been redeemed or bought in in pursuance hereto when the same may be reduced in accordance with the provisions hereinbefore set forth.

Subject to confirmation of this by-law by the Parliament of Canada, save as herein expressly provided for, the holders of the said preferred shares shall not have the right to vote either in person or by proxy at any General Meeting of the Company unless such meeting is convened for winding up or for the purpose of considering a sale or other disposition of the undertaking of the Company or to create any further issue of preferred stock or to mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or charge all or any of the assets and property of the Company as security for any bonds, debentures or other securities or any money borrowed for the purposes of the Company.

WITNESS the hands of the President and Secretary and the seal of the Company this fourteenth day of October, 1918.

(Sgd.) WM. C. EDWARDS,
President.

(SEAL.)

(Sgd.) T. E. CLENDINNEN,
Secretary.

OTTAWA: Printed by JOSEPH DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Law Printer
to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 103.

An Act to incorporate the Victory Trust Company.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The Honourable William Dennis, senator, Lionel A. Forsyth, barrister, Joseph L. Hetherington, merchant, James M. Davidson, barrister, and Harry E. Mahon, merchant, all of the city of Halifax, in the county of Halifax, province of Nova Scotia, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company, are incorporated under the name of the “Victory Trust Company,” hereinafter called “the Company.” Incorporation.
Name.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company. Provisional
directors.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Capital stock.

4. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Halifax, in the county of Halifax, province of Nova Scotia. Head office.

5. The Company shall have all the powers, privileges and immunities conferred by, and be subject to all the limitations, liabilities and provisions of *The Trust Companies Act, 1914*. 1914, c. 55
to apply.

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to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 104.

An Act for the relief of Vernon Balm Bailey.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS Vernon Balm Bailey, of the city of Toronto, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, has by his petition alleged,
in effect, that on the fourth day of June, A.D. 1909, at the
said city, he was lawfully married to Anna O'Byrne; that
she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal
domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said
marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery;
that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery;
that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly,
between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and
whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an
Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry
again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet;
and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is
expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: There-
fore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the
Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

1. The said marriage between Vernon Balm Bailey and
Anna O'Byrne, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be
henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes what-
soever. Marriage
dissolved.

2. The said Vernon Balm Bailey may at any time here-
after marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said
marriage with the said Anna O'Byrne had not been solemn-
ized. Right to
marry again.

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to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 105.

An Act for the relief of Samuel Burgoyne.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS Samuel Burgoyne, of the township of East Whitby, in the county of Ontario, in the province of Ontario, farmer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-seventh day of November, A.D. 1901, at the village of Hampton, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Alice Maud Clarke; that she was then of the said village of Hampton, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Samuel Burgoyne, and Alice Maud Clarke, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Samuel Burgoyne may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alice Maud Clarke had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

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to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 106.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Flora Burrows.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS Margaret Flora Burrows, presently residing Preamble.
at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of William Frank Burrows, of the said city, book-maker, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the seventh day of December, A.D. 1898, at the township of King, in the county of York, province of Ontario, she then being Margaret Flora Gray, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said William Frank Burrows was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Margaret Flora Gray and William Frank Burrows, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Margaret Flora Gray may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Frank Burrows had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 107.

An Act for the relief of Martha Campbell.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS Martha Campbell, presently residing at Preamble.
the town of North Bay, in the province of Ontario,
wife of Henry James Campbell, of the city of Toronto,
in the said province, has by her petition alleged, in effect,
that they were lawfully married on the thirtieth day of
June, A.D. 1898, at the city of Ottawa, in the said province,
she then being Martha Mason, spinster; that the legal
domicile of the said Henry James Campbell was then and
is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has
on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has
not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that
there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between
him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas
by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act
dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry
again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed
meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved,
and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted:
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts
as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Martha Mason and Marriage dissolved.
Henry James Campbell, her husband, is hereby dissolved,
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Martha Mason may at any time hereafter Right to marry again.
marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the
said marriage with the said Henry James Campbell had
not been solemnized.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 108.

An Act for the relief of William Canham.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS William Canham, of the city of Hamilton, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, teamster, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-seventh day of August, A.D. 1906, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Aleda Brandt; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between William Canham and Aleda Brandt, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said William Canham may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Aleda Brandt had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 109.

An Act for the relief of Richard Wilson Crashley.

[Assented to 6th, June 1919.]

WHEREAS Richard Wilson Crashley, of the city of Preamble.
Toronto, in the province of Ontario, traveller,
has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the eighth
day of May, A.D. 1900, at the said city, he was lawfully
married to Lillian Louise Dill; that she was then of the
said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and
is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has
on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has
not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that
there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between
him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas
by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act
dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry
again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed
meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved,
and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted:
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts
as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Richard Wilson Crashley Marriage
and Lillian Louise Dill, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and dissolved.
shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes
whatsoever.

2. The said Richard Wilson Crashley may at any Right to
time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry marry again.
if the said marriage with the said Lillian Louise Dill had
not been solemnized.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 110.

An Act for the relief of Eva St. Lawrence Cronk.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS Eva St. Lawrence Cronk, presently residing Preamble.
at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife
of Robert Cecil Cronk, of the said city, telegraph operator,
has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully
married on the seventh day of March, A.D. 1907, at the
said city of Ottawa, she then being Eva St. Lawrence
Webb, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Robert
Cecil Cronk was then and is now in Canada; that since the
said marriage he has on divers occasions committed
adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the
said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or
indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for
divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the
passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing
her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is
deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been
proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be
granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice
and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of
Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Eva St. Lawrence Webb Marriage dissolved.
and Robert Cecil Cronk, her husband, is hereby dissolved,
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Eva St. Lawrence Webb may at any time Right to marry again.
hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry
if the said marriage with the said Robert Cecil Cronk had
not been solemnized.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 111.

An Act for the relief of William Herman Depper.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS William Herman Depper, of the city of Preamble.
London, in the province of Ontario, merchant, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventh day of September, A.D. 1908, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Pearl Irene Lake; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between William Herman Depper and Pearl Irene Lake, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said William Herman Depper may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Pearl Irene Lake had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 112.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Davies.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS Thomas Davies, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-sixth day of July, A.D. 1916, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Henrietta Dorothea Crook; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Thomas Davies and Henrietta Dorothea Crook, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Thomas Davies may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henrietta Dorothea Crook had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 113.

An Act for the relief of William Lewes Evans.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS William Lewes Evans, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manager, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the tenth day of October, A.D. 1910, at the city of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, he was lawfully married to Meta Rogers; that she was then of Warren, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, a spinster; that his legal domicile is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between William Lewes Evans and Meta Rogers, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said William Lewes Evans may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Meta Rogers had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 114.

An Act for the relief of Stanley Gordon Eversfield.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS Stanley Gordon Eversfield, of the city of Preamble.
Toronto, in the province of Ontario, has by his
petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-sixth day of
May, A.D. 1914, at the said city, he was lawfully married
to Ada Beatrice Shanahan, a spinster; that his legal domicile
was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage
she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he
has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that
there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between
him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by
his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving
his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and
affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and
whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is
expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: There-
fore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of
the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

1. The said marriage between Stanley Gordon Eversfield
and Ada Beatrice Shanahan, his wife, is hereby dissolved, Marriage
dissolved.
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Stanley Gordon Eversfield may at any time Right to
marry again.
he aafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the
said marriage with the said Ada Beatrice Shanahan had
not been solemnized.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 115.

An Act for the relief of Mabel Anna Ferguson.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS Mabel Anna Ferguson, presently residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of George Henry Ferguson, of the said city, commercial traveller, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the seventeenth day of December, A.D. 1914, at the said city, she then being Mabel Anna Shaver, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said George Henry Ferguson was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Mabel Anna Shaver and George Henry Ferguson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Mabel Anna Shaver may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Henry Ferguson had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 116.

An Act for the relief of Simon John Fraser.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS Simon John Fraser, of the city of Toronto, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, letter carrier, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-ninth day of February, A.D. 1904, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Mabel Erskine, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Simon John Fraser and Mabel Erskine, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Simon John Fraser may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mabel Erskine had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 117.

An Act for the relief of Helena Clara Gabriel.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS Helena Clara Gabriel, presently residing at Preamble.
the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife
of George Francis Gabriel, of the said city, has by her
petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married
on the ninth day of June, A.D. 1905, at Mono, in the county
of Dufferin, in the said province, she then being Helena
Clara Reid, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said
George Francis Gabriel was then and is now in Canada; that
since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed
adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the
said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly
or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for
divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the
passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing
her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is
deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been
proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition
be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice
and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada,
enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Helena Clara Reid and Marriage dissolved.
George Francis Gabriel, her husband, is hereby dissolved,
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Helena Clara Reid may at any time here- Right to marry again.
after marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the
said marriage with the said George Francis Gabriel had not
been solemnized.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 118.

An Act for the relief of William Wesley Galbraith.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS William Wesley Galbraith, of the city of Preamble.
Westmount, in the province of Quebec, merchant,
has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the thirteenth
day of November, A.D. 1908, at the city of Westmount,
he was lawfully married to Helen Catherine Hausen;
that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his
legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that at
the time of their said marriage she refused, and ever since
that day has continuously refused to have and has resisted
having sexual intercourse with him and to bear children
unto him; that there has been no collusion, directly or
indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the
annulment of their marriage; and whereas by his petition
he has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling the said
marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording
him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the
said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that
the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House
of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between William Wesley Galbraith and Helen Catherine Hausen, his wife, is hereby annulled, Marriage annulled.
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said William Wesley Galbraith may at any time Right to
hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the marry again.
said marriage with the said Helen Catherine Hausen had
not been solemnized.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 119.

An Act for the relief of Albert Greensward.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS Albert Greensward, of the town of Brampton, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, shoemaker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the third day of December, A.D. 1912, at the said town, he was lawfully married to Annie Frances Cousins; that she was then of the said town, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Albert Greensward and Annie Frances Cousins, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Albert Greensward may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Annie Frances Cousins had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 120.

An Act for the relief of Margery Berridge Grey.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS Margery Berridge Grey, presently residing Preamble.
at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of George Archibald Grey, of the said city, gentleman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the thirtieth day of October, A.D. 1905, at the said city of Ottawa, she then being Margery Berridge Campbell, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said George Archibald Grey was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Margery Berridge Campbell and George Archibald Grey, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Margery Berridge Campbell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Archibald Grey had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 121.

An Act for the relief of Gladys Agnes Wilson Hawkins.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS Gladys Agnes Wilson Hawkins, presently Preamble.
residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of
Quebec, wife of Edmund John Edward Hawkins, of the said
city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were
lawfully married on the thirty-first day of May, A.D.
1910, at the said city, she then being Gladys Agnes Wilson,
spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Edmund John
Edward Hawkins was then and is now in Canada; that since
the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed
adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the
said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or
indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for
divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the
passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing
her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as
is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been
proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be
granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice
and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of
Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Gladys Agnes Wilson and Marriage
dissolved.
Edmund John Edward Hawkins, her husband, is hereby
dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all
intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Gladys Agnes Wilson may at any time here- Right to
marry again.
after marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the
said marriage with the said Edmund John Edward Hawkins
had not been solemnized.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 122.

An Act for the relief of Gretna Harris Hawkins.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS Gretna Harris Hawkins, presently residing Preamble.
at the city of Edmonton, in the province of Alberta,
wife of Edward George Hawkins, formerly of the said city,
has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were law-
fully married on the twelfth day of February, A.D. 1913,
at the city of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, she then
being Gretna Harris Mercer, spinster; that the legal
domicile of the said Edward George Hawkins was then
and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he
has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she
has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery;
that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly,
between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and
whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing
of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her
to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is
deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been
proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition
be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice
and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada,
enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Gretna Harris Mercer Marriage
dissolved.
and Edward George Hawkins, her husband, is hereby
dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all
intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Gretna Harris Mercer may at any time Right to
marry again.
hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry
if the said marriage with the said Edward George Hawkins
had not been solemnized.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 123.

An Act for the relief of Rosa Hirst.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS Rosa Hirst, presently residing at the town-Preamble.
ship of King, in the county of York, in the province
of Ontario, wife of Thomas Leslie Hirst, of the city of
Toronto, in the said province, has by her petition alleged,
in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fifteenth
day of April, A.D. 1914, at the village of Newmarket,
in said province, she then being Rosa Dew, spinster;
that the legal domicile of the said Thomas Leslie Hirst
was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage
he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she
has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that
there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between
him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas
by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act
dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry
again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed
meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved,
and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted:
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts
as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Rosa Dew and ThomasMarriage
dissolved.
Leslie Hirst, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall
be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes
whatsoever.

2. The said Rosa Dew may at any time hereafter marryRight to
marry again.
any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage
with the said Thomas Leslie Hirst had not been solemnized.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 124.

An Act for the relief of David Jamieson.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS David Jamieson, of the city of Toronto, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, collarmaker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the third day of March, A.D. 1909, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Vera Binosky; that she was then of the city of Guelph, in the said province, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between David Jamieson and Vera Binosky, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said David Jamieson may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Vera Binosky had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 125.

An Act for the relief of Mary King.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS Mary King, presently residing at the town of Chesley, in the province of Ontario, wife of Thomas Andrew King, formerly of the said town, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the eighteenth day of March, A.D. 1903, at the township of Arran, in the county of Bruce, in the said province, she then being Mary Faulkner, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Thomas Andrew King was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Mary Faulkner and Thomas Andrew King, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Mary Faulkner may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Andrew King had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 126.

An Act for the relief of William Rogers Latimer.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS William Rogers Latimer, of the city of Preamble.
Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, civil servant,
has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventeenth
day of October, A.D. 1911, at the said city, he was lawfully
married to Adeline Gladys Bruce; that she was then of
the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then
and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she
has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has
not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there
has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him
and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by
his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving
his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and
affording him such other relief as is deemed meet;
and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and
it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted:
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and
consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada,
enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between William Rogers Latimer Marriage dissolved.
and Adeline Gladys Bruce, his wife, is hereby dissolved,
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said William Rogers Latimer may at any time Right to marry again.
hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if
the said marriage with the said Adeline Gladys Bruce had
not been solemnized.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 127.

An Act for the relief of Blanche Gray Law.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS Blanche Gray Law, presently residing at the Preamble.
city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of William John Law, of the town of Sudbury, in the said province, manager, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twentieth day of December, A.D. 1893, at the village of Coldwater, in the said province, she then being Blanche Gray, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said William John Law was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Blanche Gray and William John Law, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Blanche Gray may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William John Law had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 128.

An Act for the relief of Herbert John Lawrence.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS Herbert John Lawrence, of the city of Toronto, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, smoke inspector, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventeenth day of July, A.D. 1909, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Jessie Cameron; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Herbert John Lawrence and Jessie Cameron, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Herbert John Lawrence may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jessie Cameron had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 129.

An Act for the relief of Mary Garland Lewis.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS Mary Garland Lewis, presently residing at Preamble.
the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife
of Albert Victor Lewis, of the said city, has by her petition
alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the
sixth day of March, A.D. 1913, at the said city, she then
being Mary Garland Hanna, spinster; that the legal domicile
of the said Albert Victor Lewis was then and is now in
Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers
occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived
at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no
collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in
the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition
she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said
marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording
her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the
said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that
the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House
of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Mary Garland Hanna and Marriage dissolved.
Albert Victor Lewis, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and
shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes
whatsoever.

2. The said Mary Garland Hanna may at any time Right to marry again.
hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry
if the said marriage with the said Albert Victor Lewis had not
been solemnized.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 130.

An Act for the relief of Cecilia Agnes Thomasson Lukis.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS Cecilia Agnes Thomasson Lukis, presently residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Percy Leigh Lukis, of the said city, insurance broker, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fifteenth day of April, A.D. 1893, at Highgate, in the county of London, England, she then being Cecilia Agnes Thomasson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Percy Leigh Lukis was then in England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Cecilia Agnes Thomasson and Percy Leigh Lukis, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Cecilia Agnes Thomasson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Percy Leigh Lukis had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 131.

An Act for the relief of Mary Jane Lyons.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS Mary Jane Lyons, presently residing at the Preamble.
city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of
Ephraim James Lyons, formerly of the said city, has by her
petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married
on the twenty-sixth day of October, A.D. 1887, at Horning's
Mills, in the township of Melancthon, in the county of
Dufferin, in the said province, she then being Mary Jane
Curry, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Ephraim
James Lyons was then and is now in Canada; that since the
said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery;
that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery;
that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly,
between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and
whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an
Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry
again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet;
and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is
expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted:
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

1. The said marriage between Mary Jane Curry and
Ephraim James Lyons, her husband, is hereby dissolved, Marriage dissolved.
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Mary Jane Curry may at any time hereafter Right to marry again.
marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said
marriage with the said Ephraim James Lyons had not been
solemnized.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 132.

An Act for the relief of Burton Mattin.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS Burton Mattin, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, butcher, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-first day of September, A.D. 1899, in the parish of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, England, he was lawfully married to Lillie Mirfin, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then in England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Burton Mattin and Lillie Mirfin, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Burton Mattin may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lillie Mirfin had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 133.

An Act for the relief of Mary Jane McCulloch.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS Mary Jane McCulloch, presently residing at Preamble.
the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife
of John Bruce McCulloch, presently of the city of Vancouver,
in the province of British Columbia, has by her petition
alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the
eleventh day of December, A.D. 1901, at the said city of
Toronto, she then being Mary Jane McLaughlin, spinster;
that the legal domicile of the said John Bruce McCulloch
was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage
he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she
has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that
there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between
him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by
her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act
dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry
again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet;
and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is
expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: There-
fore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of
the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

1. The said marriage between Mary Jane McLaughlin and John Bruce McCulloch, her husband, is hereby dissolved, Marriage dissolved.
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Mary Jane McLaughlin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry Right to marry again.
if the said marriage with the said John Bruce McCulloch
had not been solemnized.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 134.

An Act for the relief of Samuel David McElroy.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS Samuel David McElroy, of the city of Preamble.
Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, millwright, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the fifth day of June, A.D. 1901, at Fulford, in the county of Brome, in the province of Quebec, he was lawfully married to Frances Elvira Graves, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Samuel David McElroy, Marriage dissolved.
and Frances Elvira Graves, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Samuel David McElroy may at any time Right to marry again.
hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frances Elvira Graves had not been solemnized.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 135.

An Act for the relief of James Arthur McGregor.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS James Arthur McGregor, of the city of Preamble.
Toronto, in the province of Ontario, fireman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the first day of November, A.D. 1904, at the town of Campbellford, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Mary Jane Brough, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between James Arthur McGregor, and Mary Jane Brough, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said James Arthur McGregor may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Jane Brough had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 136.

An Act for the relief of Rose Kent Miller.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS Rose Kent Miller, presently residing at Preamble.
the town of St. Mary's, in the province of Ontario,
wife of William Price Miller, presently of the city of New
York, in the state of New York, one of the United States
of America, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that
they were lawfully married on the seventh day of February,
A.D. 1910, at the said town of St. Mary's, she then being
Rose Kent Doolittle, spinster; that the legal domicile
of the said Rose Kent Doolittle was then and is now in
Canada; that the said marriage was never consummated
owing to the impotency of the said William Price Miller
at and after the time of the said marriage; that there is
no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her
in the proceedings for the annulment of the said marriage;
and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing
of an Act annulling her said marriage, authorizing her
to marry again, and affording her such other relief as
is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have
been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her
petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with
the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons
of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Rose Kent Doolittle Marriage
and William Price Miller, her husband, is hereby annulled, annulled.
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Rose Kent Doolittle may at any time Right to
hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry marry again.
if the said marriage with the said William Price Miller
had not been solemnized.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 137.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Millman.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS Frederick Millman, of the city of Toronto, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, chauffeur, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-eighth day of October, A.D. 1903, at the village of Brookholm, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Mary McGaskell, that she was then of Owen Sound, in the said province, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Frederick Millman and Mary McGaskell, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Frederick Millman may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary McGaskell had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 138.

An Act for the relief of Annie Miville.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS Annie Miville, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Alfred Joseph Miville, formerly of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the second day of April, A.D. 1914, at the said city, she then being Annie Tait, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Alfred Joseph Miville, was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Annie Tait and Alfred Joseph Miville, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Annie Tait may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alfred Joseph Miville had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 139.

An Act for the relief of James Frederick Neild.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS James Frederick Neild, of the city of Toronto, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, electrical engineer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-eighth day of September, A.D. 1904, at the city of Rotherham, in the county of York, England, he was lawfully married to Everline Gertrude Wilshaw; that she was then of the city of Sheffield, in the county of York, England, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then in England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between James Frederick Neild and Everline Gertrude Wilshaw, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said James Frederick Neild may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Everline Gertrude Wilshaw had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 140.

An Act for the relief of Lillian North.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS Lillian North, presently residing at the city Preamble.
of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Frank North, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-eighth day of September, A.D. 1907, in the parish of Horsforth, in the county of Yorkshire, England, she then being Lillian Thompson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Frank North was then in England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Lillian Thompson and Frank North, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Lillian Thompson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank North had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 141.

An Act for the relief of Andrew Pepper.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS Andrew Pepper, of the town of Neepawa, Preamble.
in the province of Manitoba, railway employee,
has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-
first day of March, A.D. 1896, in the parish of Armagh,
in the city of Armagh, Ireland, in the United Kingdom,
he was lawfully married to Alice Connachey; that she was
then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile
was then in Ireland aforesaid and is now in Canada; that
since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed
adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the
said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly
or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings
for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed
for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage,
authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such
other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said
allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the
prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and
House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Andrew Pepper and Alice Marriage
Connachey, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be hence- dissolved.
forth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Andrew Pepper may at any time hereafter Right to
marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marry again.
marriage with the said Alice Connachey had not been
solemnized.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 142.

An Act for the relief of William Pinkerton.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS William Pinkerton, of the city of Toronto, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, mechanic, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the nineteenth day of July, A.D. 1898, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Pearl Tammage; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between William Pinkerton and Pearl Tammage, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said William Pinkerton may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Pearl Tammage had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 143.

An Act for the relief of Annie Proderick.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS Annie Proderick, presently residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of Frank William Proderick, formerly of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the thirteenth day of April, A.D. 1892, at the said city, she then being Annie Nunn, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Frank William Proderick was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Annie Nunn and Frank William Proderick, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Annie Nunn may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank William Proderick had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 144.

An Act for the relief of William Elmer Roome.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS William Elmer Roome, of the city of Ottawa, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the eleventh day of December, A.D. 1913, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Emily Maud LaFrance; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between William Elmer Roome and Emily Maud LaFrance, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said William Elmer Roome may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Emily Maud LaFrance had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 145.

An Act for the relief of Mary Ann Scheib.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS Mary Ann Scheib, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Jacob Scheib, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the ninth day of May, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Mary Ann Teasdale, widow of the late Arthur John Teasdale, of Lower Camden, Chislehurst, in the county of Kent, England; that the legal domicile of the said Jacob Scheib was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Mary Ann Teasdale and Jacob Scheib, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Mary Ann Teasdale may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jacob Scheib had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 146.

An Act for the relief of John Edwin Scott.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS John Edwin Scott, of the city of Toronto, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, mechanic, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the fifteenth day of September, A.D. 1902, at the said city of Toronto, he was lawfully married to Harriet Henrietta Fegan, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between John Edwin Scott and Harriet Henrietta Fegan, his wife, is hereby dissolved, Marriage dissolved.
and shall henceforth be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said John Edwin Scott may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harriet Henrietta Fegan had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 147.

An Act for the relief of Claudius Henry Sherk.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS Claudius Henry Sherk, of the village of Preamble.
Humberstone, in the county of Welland, in the
province of Ontario, carpenter, has by his petition alleged,
in effect, that on the fourteenth day of October, A.D.
1910, at the town of Colborne, in the said province,
he was lawfully married to Mary Booth Paddon, a spinster;
that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada;
that there has been no issue of their marriage; that at
the time of their marriage she refused, and ever since that
day has continuously refused to have and has resisted
having sexual intercourse with him and to bear children
unto him; that she is incapable of fulfilling her conjugal
duties; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly,
between him and her in the proceedings for the annul-
ment of their marriage; and whereas by his petition he
has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling the said
marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording
him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas
the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient
that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore
His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the
Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

1. The said marriage between Claudius Henry Sherk and Mary Booth Paddon, his wife, is hereby annulled, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage annulled.

2. The said Claudius Henry Sherk may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Booth Paddon had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 148.

An Act for the relief of Jean Donaldson Sifton.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS Jean Donaldson Sifton, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, presently residing at the city of London, England, wife of Winfield Burrows Sifton, of the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the thirtieth day of July, A.D. 1913, at the township of Millburn, county of Essex, in the state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, she then being Jean Gazley Donaldson, formerly the wife of John Stanley Kirwan, of the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America; that the marriage between the said John Stanley Kirwan and her was by decree of the Supreme Court of the state of New York dated the twenty-ninth day of July, A.D. 1913, declared to be wholly null and void from the date of the said decree; that the legal domicile of the said Winfield Burrows Sifton was then and is now in Canada; that since her marriage to the said Winfield Burrows Sifton he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Jean Gazley Donaldson and Winfield Burrows Sifton, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

Right to
marry again

2. The said Jean Gazley Donaldson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Winfield Burrows Sifton had not been solemnized.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 149.

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Slater.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS Gertrude Slater, presently residing at the Preamble.
city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of
John Slater, of the said city, commission merchant, has by
her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully
married on the twenty-sixth day of September, A.D. 1907,
at the said city, she then being Gertrude Blair, spinster;
that the legal domicile of the said John Slater was then and
is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on
divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not
connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there
has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him
and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by
her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act
dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again,
and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and
whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is
expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted:
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts
as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Gertrude Blair and John Slater, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Gertrude Blair may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Slater had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 150.

An Act for the relief of George Irvine Tuck.

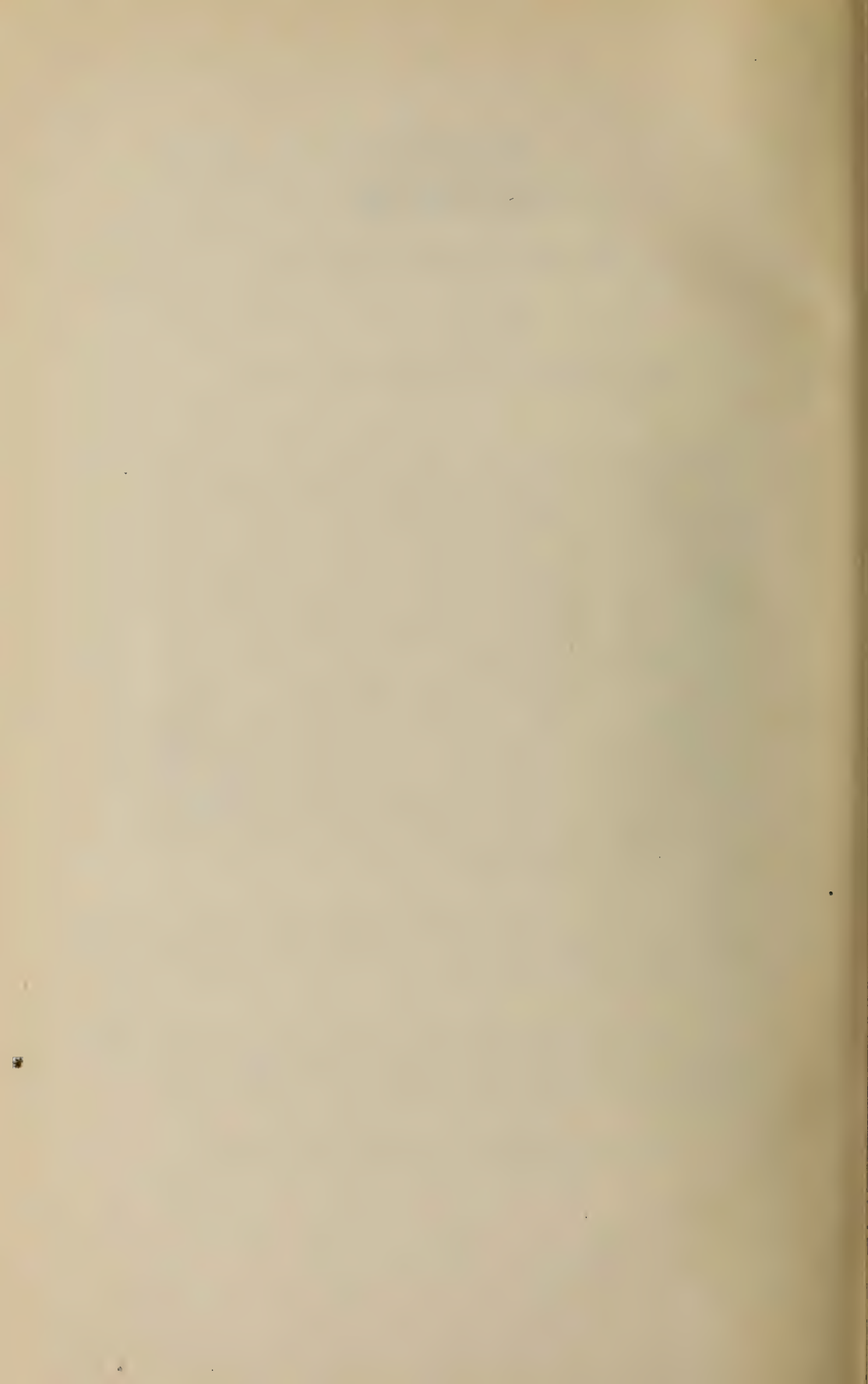
[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS George Irvine Tuck, of the city of Toronto, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, school teacher, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twelfth day of February, A.D. 1915, at the city of Amherst, in the province of Nova Scotia, he was lawfully married to Edna Marie Ackle; that she was then of the said city of Amherst, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between George Irvine Tuck and Edna Marie Ackle, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said George Irvine Tuck may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edna Marie Ackle had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 151.

An Act for the relief of Annie Elizabeth Augusta Warke.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS Annie Elizabeth Augusta Warke, presently Preamble.
residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of William Hill Warke, of the town of Cochrane, in the said province, solicitor, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-fourth day of April, A.D. 1900, in the parish of Streatham, in the county of London, England, she then being Annie Elizabeth Augusta Abbott, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said William Hill Warke was then in England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Annie Elizabeth Augusta Abbott and William Hill Warke, her husband, is hereby Marriage dissolved.
dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Annie Elizabeth Augusta Abbott may at Right to marry again.
any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Hill Warke had not been solemnized.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 152.

An Act for the relief of Eleanor Margaret Webster.

[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

WHEREAS Eleanor Margaret Webster, presently residing Preamble.
at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Henry Bolton Webster, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourteenth day of September, A.D. 1904, at the town of Deseronto, in the said province, she then being Eleanor Margaret Prickett, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Henry Bolton Webster was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Eleanor Margaret Prickett and Henry Bolton Webster, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Eleanor Margaret Prickett may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henry Bolton Webster had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.



9-10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 153.

An Act for the relief of Wilmot Orley Wiles.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS Wilmot Orley Wiles, of the city of Toronto, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, machinist, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-ninth day of April, A.D. 1911, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Lillian May Kirchner, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Wilmot Orley Wiles and Lillian May Kirchner, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Wilmot Orley Wiles may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lillian May Kirchner had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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9 · 10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 154.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Winters.

[Assented to 6th June, 1919.]

WHEREAS Elizabeth Winters, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Joseph Henry Winters of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-eighth day of September, A.D. 1893, at the said city, she then being Elizabeth Best, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Joseph Henry Winters was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Elizabeth Best and Joseph Henry Winters, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Elizabeth Best may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Henry Winters had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

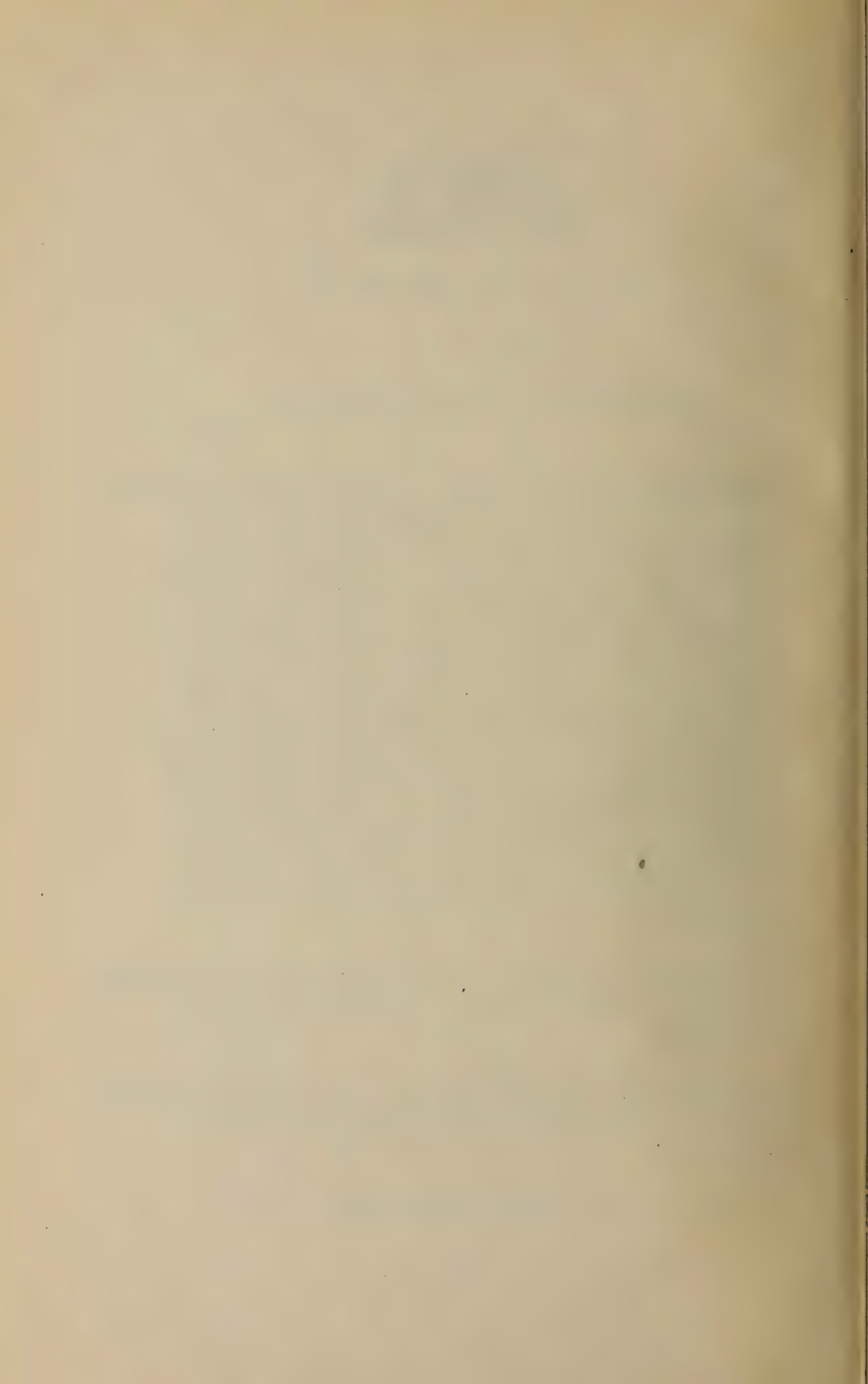


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